

# The GEF-Satoyama Project and Sustainable Financing

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Time: 18:15; Location: Room D

CONSERVATION  
INTERNATIONAL

Japan



SATOYAMA  
INITIATIVE

# SATOYAMA

## What is it?

SATOYAMA, or Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), is a dynamic mosaic of habitats and land and sea uses where **the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity** while providing humans with the **goods and services needed for their livelihoods**, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner, and are found in many places in the world under different names and are **deeply linked to local culture and knowledge** (from the IPSI Charter).

## Why SATOYAMA?

- ✓ A model for people-nature co-existence under increase in global population and food demand.
- ✓ Its value is globally recognized. Further demonstration and amplification can bring the concept into reality at scale.



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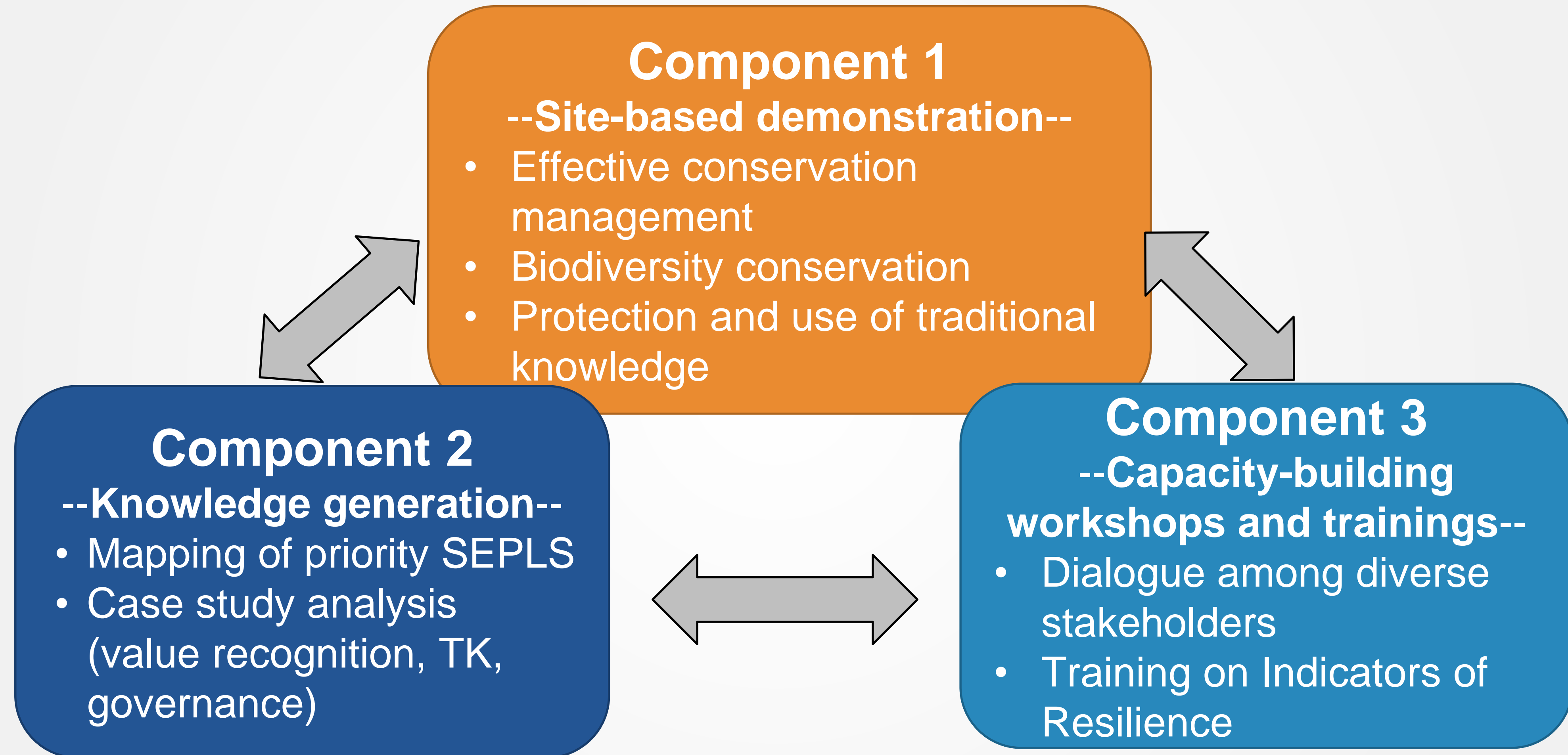
# GEF-SATOYAMA PROJECT

- **Project Vision:** *Society in harmony with nature*, with sustainable primary production sector based on traditional and modern wisdom, and making significant contributions to global targets for conservation of biological diversity
- **Project Objective:** *To mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to public policies and programs*, while improving human well-being in priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes



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# PROJECT COMPONENT



Mainstream into public policies and plans



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# 10 SITE-BASED PROJECTS



The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)



Inter Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)

Universidad Industrial de Santander (UIS)



Fauna & Flora International (FFI)



Green Island Foundation (GIF)



Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)



Environnemental Protection & Conservation Organisation (EPCO)

Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social (FIDES)



Asociación Amazónicas por la Amazonía (AMPA)



Dahari



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# SUBGRANT PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A diverse set of activities on the ground:

- Forest restoration
- Traditional agriculture
- Enhanced agriculture without degrading nature
- Fisheries co-management
- Education and awareness raising
- Community Conserved Area establishment
- Species inventory
- Traditional practices documentation and transmission to youth
- Private sector partnership

## Safeguard measures and M&E

- Stakeholder engagement
- Gender mainstreaming
- Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS



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# COMMON CONCERN ENTRY POINT

## TERI (INDIA)



## GIF (SEYCHELLES)



# NEGOTIATED AND TRANSPARENT CHANGE LOGIC

## FFI (MYANMAR)

- Fish conservation zones

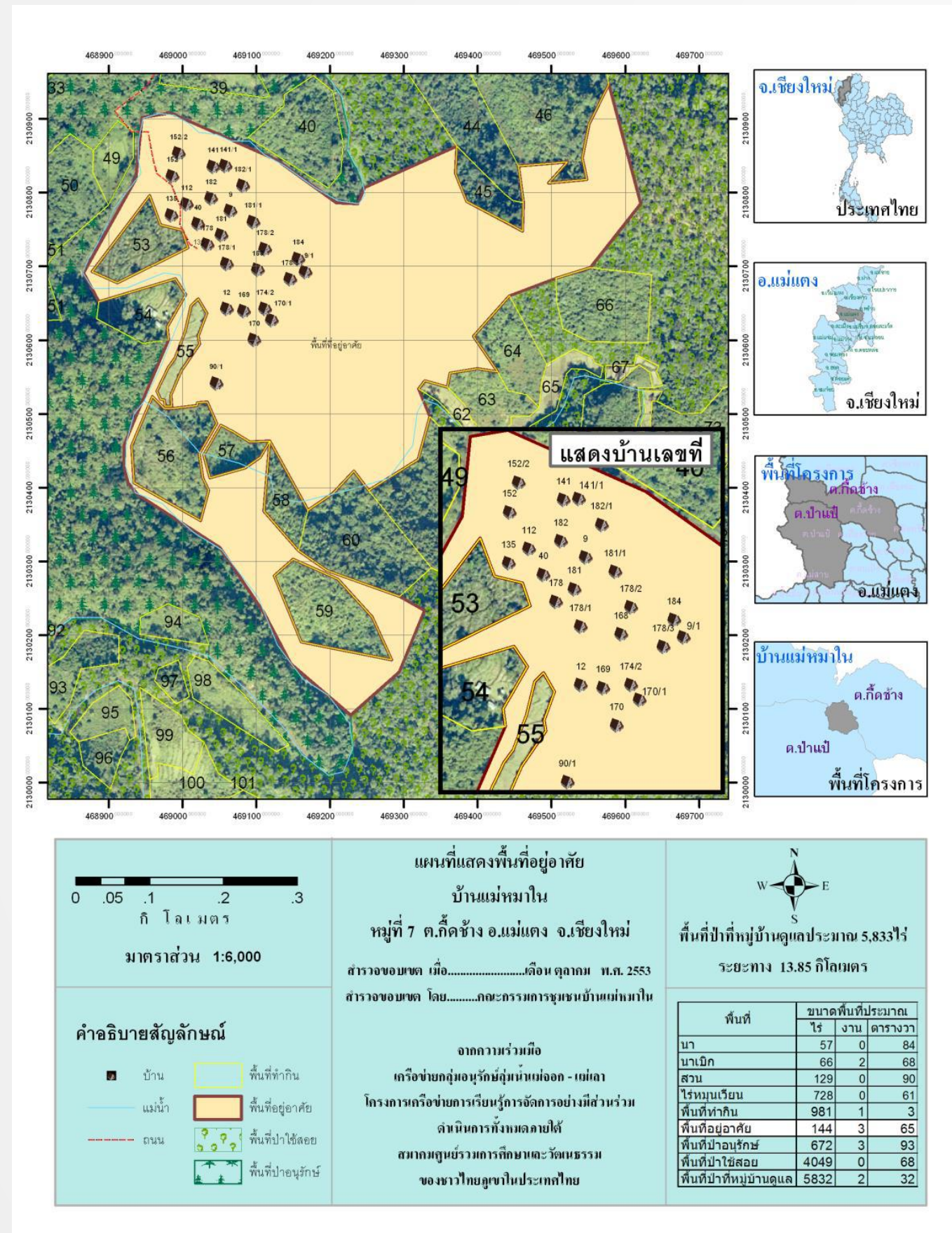




# CLARIFICATION OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

## IMPECT (THAILAND)

- Traditional rotational farming



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# STRENGTHENED STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY

## DAHARI (COMOROS), WCS (MADAGASCAR)

- Improved Agriculture



# THREE THEMES

## TO OVERCOME BARRIERS SATOYAMA FACES GLOBALLY

- How can we have the values of SEPLS recognized?
- How can we capture and make use of the traditional knowledge in the SEPLS?
- How can we improve the governance of SEPLS?



### Knowledge Products

- Handbooks
- Videos
- Policy recommendations
- Web contents, etc.



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# CAPACITY BUILDING

- Trainings on the “Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS”
- Side events at CBD and IPSI meetings
- Global Consolidation Workshop (August 2018)
- Global amplification activities

Note: IPSI = International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative



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# INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE: TRAINING



Indo-Burma (Chiang Mai, Thailand)



IUCN WCC (Hawaii, USA)



Tropical Andes (Puerto Lopez, Ecuador)



Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands (Moramanga, Madagascar)



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# INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE: ASSESSMENT



AMPA (Peru)



IMPECT (Thailand)



FFI (Myanmar)



FIDES (Ecuador)



GIF (Seychelles)



UIS (Colombia)



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# GEF-SATOYAMA PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE IN NUMBERS

(MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT, GEF-5 BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA GLOBAL SET-ASIDE)

- A global project covering three biodiversity hotspots; 10 projects selected out of 130 proposals from 16 countries
- Conservation benefits from ten site-based projects, collectively covering 216,682 ha of land and 3,903,677 ha of sea
- 120 globally threatened species of plants and animals covered
- Offered 6 workshops and trained 176 persons (109 males, 67 females)



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# AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

The Project is relevant and contribute to the achievement of:

ABT 5: Reducing habitat loss

ABT 7: Sustainably managed agriculture, aquaculture and forestry

ABT 11: Protected areas; effective management and connectivity

ABT 12: Prevention of species extinction

ABT 14: Ecosystem restoration

ABT 15: Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks for climate change mitigation and adaptation

ABT 18: Traditional knowledge

ABT 19: Knowledge and science base

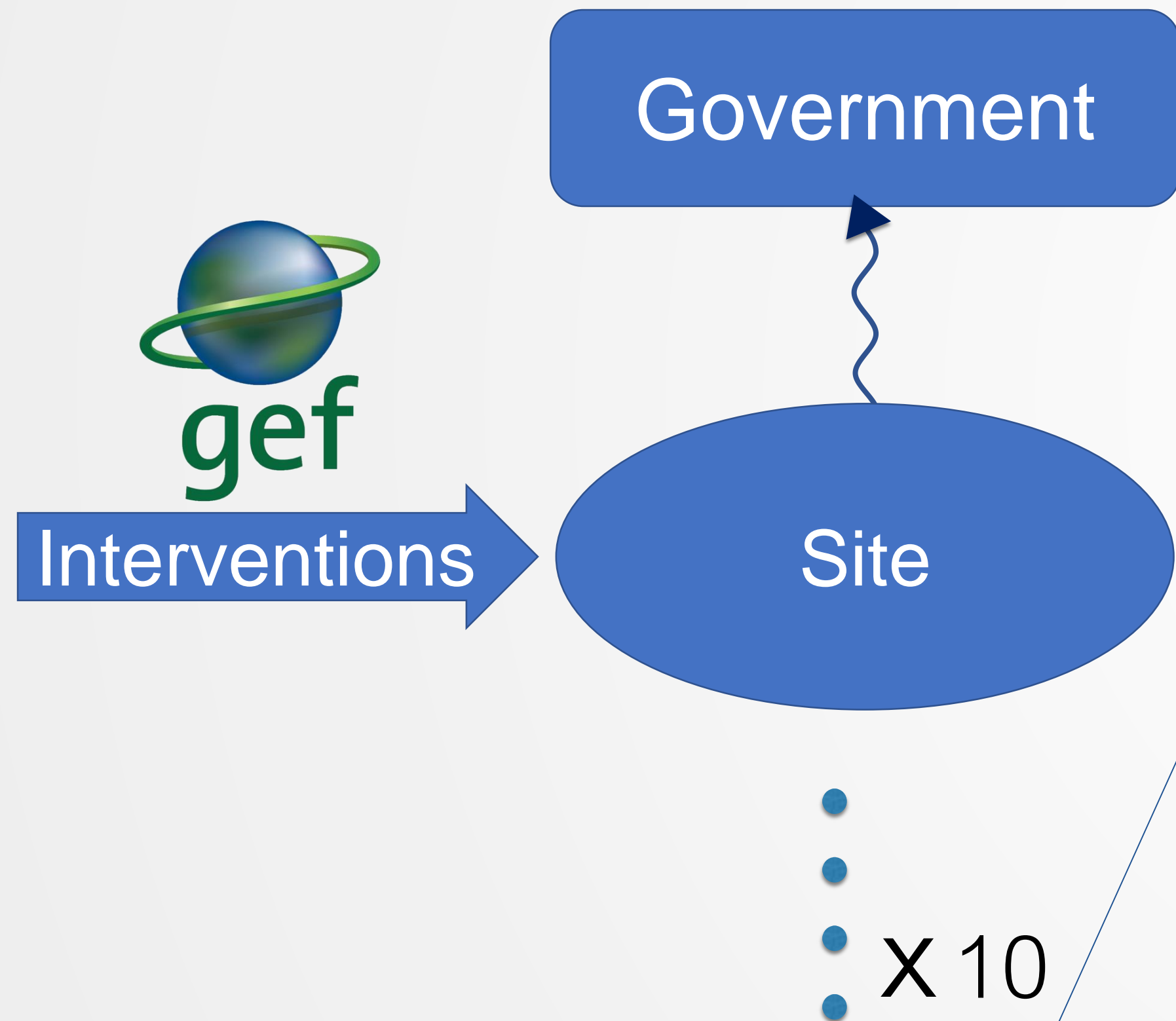
ABT 20: Resource mobilization



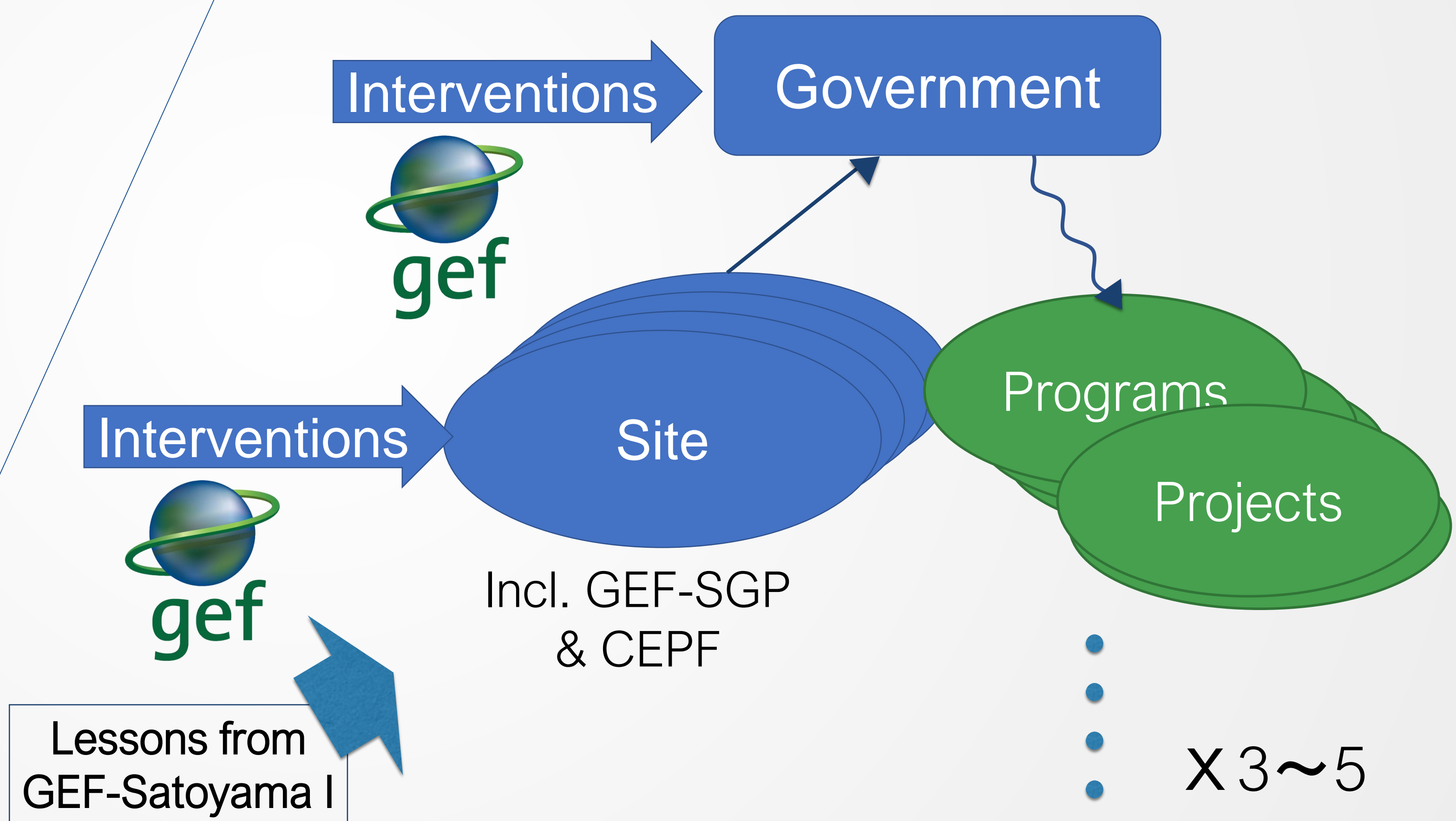
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# Current GEF-Satoyama Project Model



# Improved GEF-Satoyama Project Model



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# CONSERVATION FINANCE

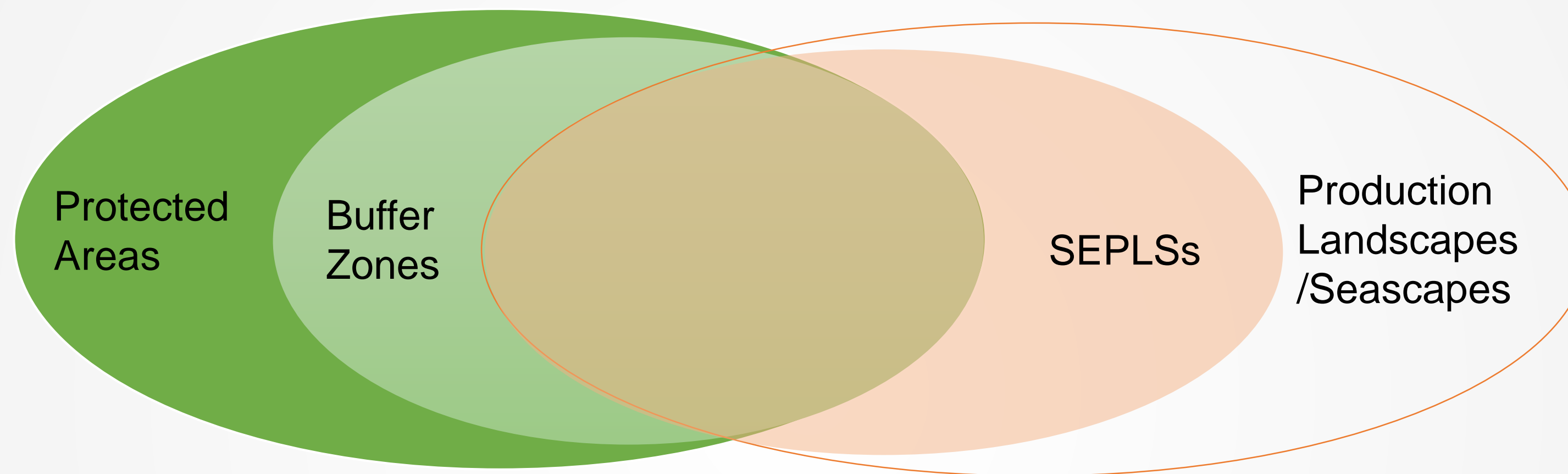
CBD High-Level Panel on Resource Mobilization

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-12/official/cop-12-13-add2-en.pdf>

- ◆ Nations worldwide need to invest at least \$150 billion annually (0.007% of global GDP).
- ◆ In 2015, all nations invested in nature conservation the sum of \$55 billion.
- ◆ A financial gap of around \$100 billion.
- ◆ To narrow down this financial gap, countries need to:
  - Decrease those investments that have a high environmental cost (such as oil palm and deforestation), and
  - Mobilize domestic (national) resources through the design and implementation of innovative financial mechanisms.
  
- ◆ Ecosystem service received: USD125 trillion/yr globally  
(as of 2011. USD in 2007 / Source: Costanza et al. 2014)



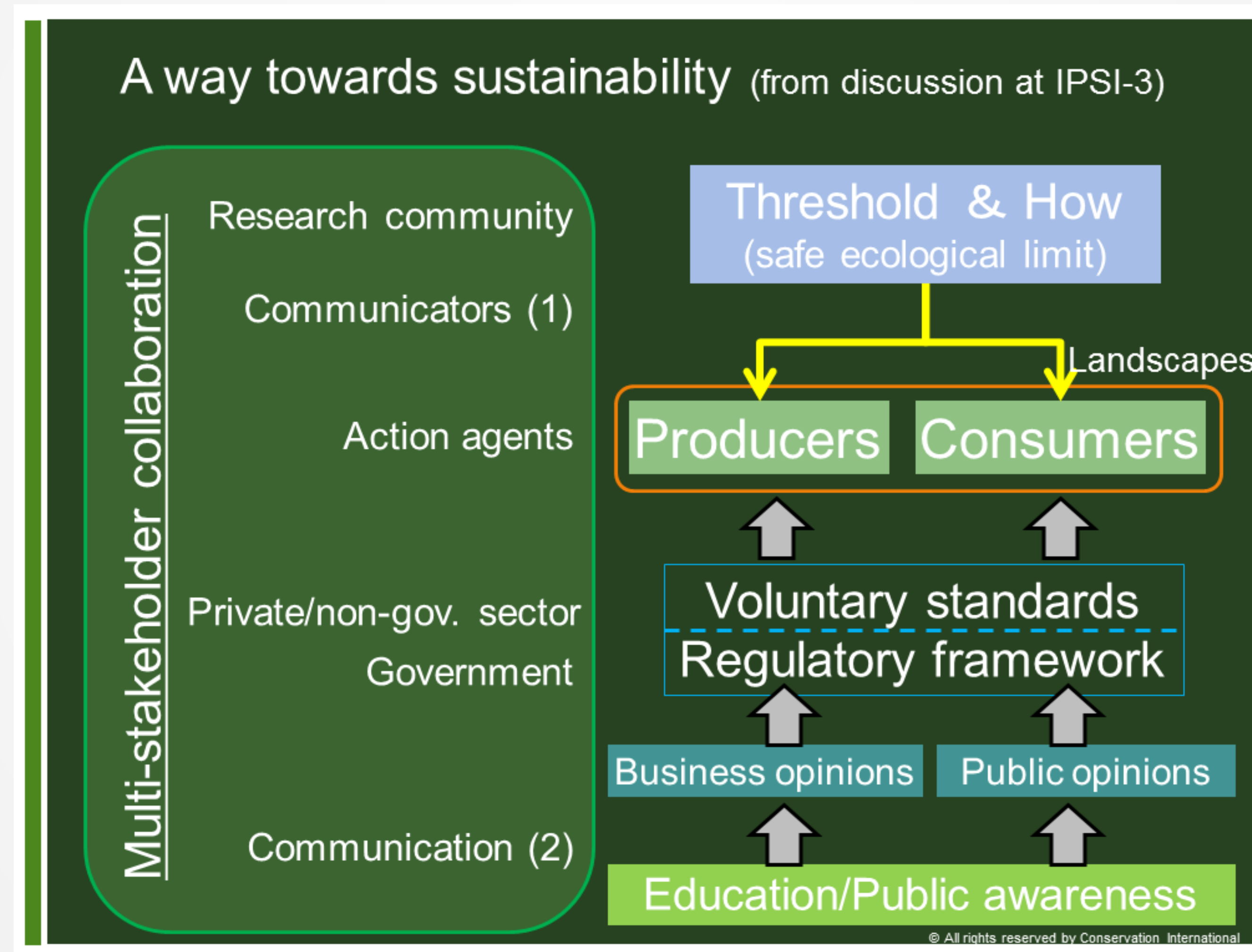
# PROTECTED AREAS vs SEPLS



Designation	Protected Areas	Production Landscapes & Seascapes
Management Orientation	Minimizing impacts	Maintain values; Promote Sustainable Use
Expenditures	Enforcement, Control, Patrol	Livelihood, Sustainable landscape/seascape practices
ABT	5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19	5, <b>7</b> , 11, 12, 14, 15, <b>18</b> , 19



# MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ARRANGEMENT FOR SEPLS MANAGEMENT



# CHALLENGES IN FUNDING SEPLS

Perspectives	Enabling conditions	Financial needs and challenges to practice the perspective
<b>Resource use within the carrying capacity of the environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Information from modern science or traditional knowledge is available.</li> <li>-Technical expertise is available. Scheme of delivering that expertise is present.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Funding for research on more effective/efficient practices.</li> <li>-Documenting traditional practices.</li> <li>-Funds for securing and delivering expertise to where it is needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyclic use of natural resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Utilization of traditional knowledge.</li> <li>-Public education and awareness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Eco-labeling to encourage more favorable agricultural practices and increase profits.</li> <li>-Capacity building in environmentally friendly agricultural practices</li> </ul>
<b>Recognition of local traditions and culture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Customary laws that recognize the cultural importance of specific sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inventorying of local cultural heritage.</li> <li>-Eco-Tourism.</li> </ul>
<b>Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Collaborative Management culture (e.g., Community Conserved Areas).</li> <li>-Government support through technical expertise and legal recognition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Capacity building in improved governance.</li> <li>-Implementation and monitoring support (e.g., surveillance equipment and expertise, legal instruments).</li> <li>-Women, youth and minority groups empowerment.</li> </ul>
<b>Contributions to sustainable socio-economies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Community effort (eg. OVOP).</li> <li>-Active participation of youth and women.</li> <li>-Involvement of Champions (eg. Chefs, local media)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Obtaining new and niche markets.</li> <li>-Development of value-added products.</li> <li>-Strengthening of Supply Chain.</li> <li>-Product certification (e.g., eco-label, organic)</li> </ul>
<b>Improved community resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Capacity building on resilience-generating practices.</li> <li>-Multi-stakeholders involved; landscape approach embraced.</li> </ul>	Raising awareness



# CHALLENGES OF APPLYING FINANCIAL MECHANISMS TO SEPLS

Financial mechanisms	Current application in Protected areas	Applicability to SEPLSs	Challenges in trying to apply to SEPLSs
<b>Government budget</b>	Most of protected areas management is covered by government budget	Support for sustainable production practices, Rewards for pro-conservation practices	Prioritization / recognition of the conservation values of SEPLS; Overcoming the current sectoral approaches.
<b>Overseas public funding</b>	Targets areas of high biodiversity identified as important	Holistic Landscape Approach	Overcoming the current sectoral approaches
<b>Donations for philanthropic purposes</b>	Conservation of some specific species; projects of various kinds	Mobilized for filling specific gaps that are crucial such as capacity building, such as governance and marketing, and improvement of social services	Channeling the funds in a cohesive way; tailoring projects to support the entire SEPLS and strengthen its self-sufficiency. Ensuring long-term sustainability. Supporting activities where they are needed.
<b>Sustainable income-generation measures</b> (ecotourism, product certification)	Entrance fees; user fees	Ecotourism, farmstays, certification of products from SEPLS (organic, ethically sourced, fair trade, eco-label)	Government support and services are needed; certification is costly; SEPLS lacks branding value
<b>Payments for ecosystem services</b> (including REDD+)	Generally done at a national government level and includes environmental taxes usually channeled to PAs.	Some SEPLS are compensated for sustainable initiatives and traditions: e.g., Socio Bosque Program in Ecuador and conservation agreements	Need a wide variety of sources for which SEPLSs are eligible; identify/establish producers and beneficiaries of ecosystem services; clarify the links of services
<b>ABS</b>	Bioprospecting	Recognizing communities that have traditional knowledge relevant to genetic resources in SEPLSs	Adequate documentation process is needed; free, prior, informed consents (FPIC)
<b>Fundraising from markets</b>	PA associated paraphernalia	Cause related marketing	Limited consumer awareness and education



# WAY FORWARD

- Bottom-up approach and Top-down approach
  - Shifting the spending to what is more positive for SEPLS (ABT3)
  - Build capacity on the ground, incl governance
- Quantify/visualize the value and achievements
  - Funding from non-traditional sources increasing. -> Expand the new funding flows; Mainstreaming SEPLSs into those non-traditional sectors.
  - Economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services: secure stable flow of funds, justify such a flow



# ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- Environmental fiscal reform—the process of shifting the tax burden from desirable economic activities to activities that entail negative environmental externalities (OECD 2013)—can provide the enabling conditions for all perspectives needed to sustain SEPLSs.
- Taxation on negative impact and reform of subsidies harmful to the environment will generate a revenue that can be invested to the promotion of activities that are necessary for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in SEPLSs. This can constitute a price signal that contributes to reducing impact and encourages the sustainability of SEPLSs.



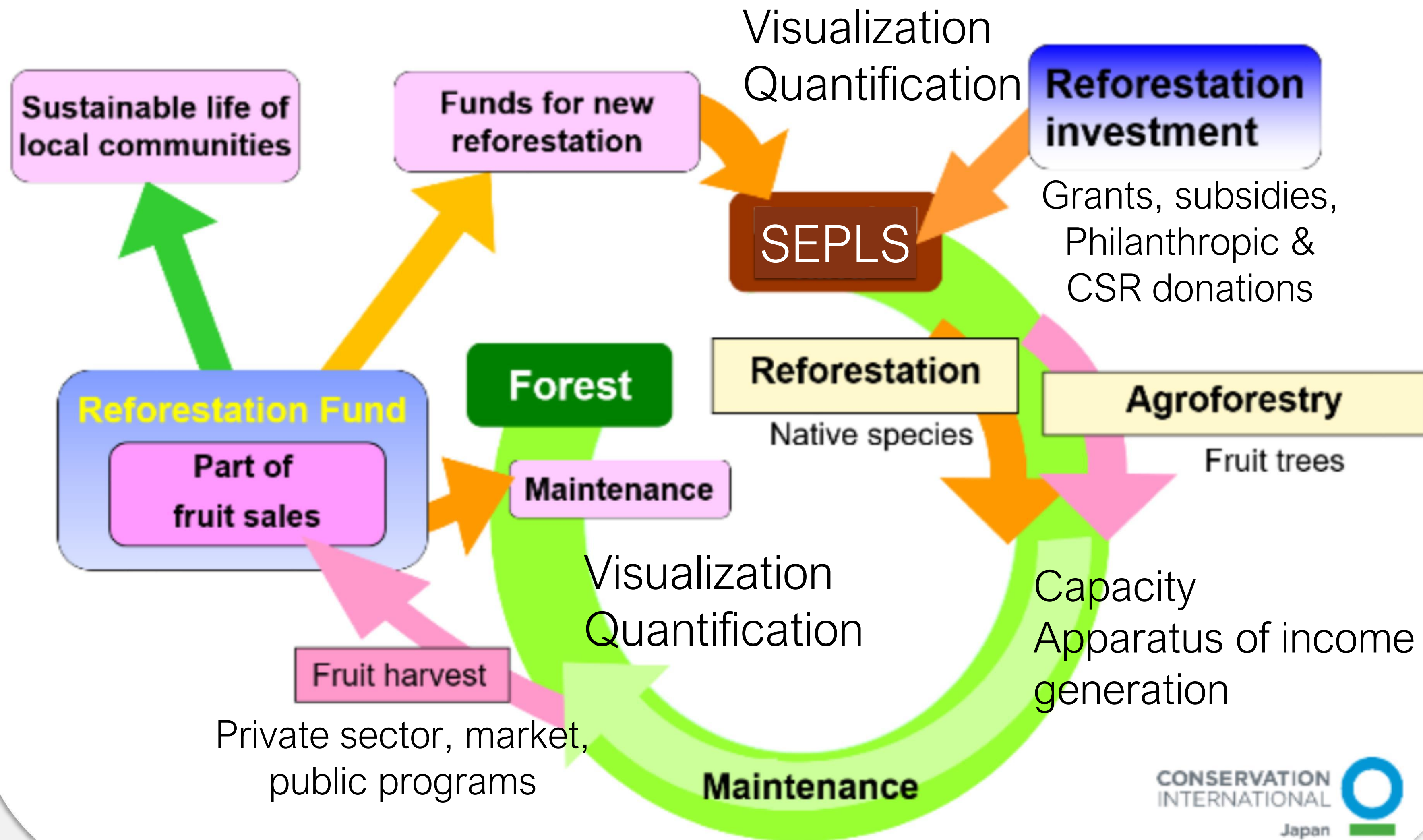


# KEY CONSIDERATIONS TO OVERCOME BARRIERS

- **Post-project sustainability of systems and activities:** Key is to consider, in the project design and in the work during the project implementation, the ways to sustain the project activities after the project term ends. How to make activities part of **government program**? How to link activities with **business**?
- **Access to funding:** The **visibility of the impacts or results** of projects/activities is crucial to attract funding.



# Sustainability Circle



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THANK YOU!

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